

CANADA WON'T LET  
ENGLISHMEN STARVE1,700,000 Bushels of Grain Are  
Being Rushed to  
Motherland.

## ACTIVE WORK FOR TROOPS

Whether Militia Can Travel  
Through Maine Is Ques-  
tionable.

OTTAWA, Aug. 9.—While Canada is prepared to raise and equip 200,000 men to fight for Britain on the Continent, the greatest assistance she will render will be in providing foodstuffs and supplies for the soldiers of the motherland.

As soon as war was declared, the British Government turned to Canada as the source of the British army's bread supply. Sir Robert Borden hastened to assure the War Office that the Dominion would gladly furnish everything over and above that needed for its own consumption, and the Cabinet volunteered to act as purchasing agent. The first move was made when the government purchased 700,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of oats and 10,000 tons of hay. It is being rushed to Montreal, whence it will be shipped direct to England.

The Underwood tariff law came into force Canada has been exporting millions of dollars worth of live stock and natural products to the United States. The government is considering placing an export duty on, or absolutely prohibiting the export of these commodities, all surplus production being required for the British army. It is estimated that the Dominion's wheat crop this year could feed the motherland for seven months.

One of the difficult problems with which Canada has to deal is the prevention of Austrians and Germans from leaving to go back home to fight. An order has been issued that they be not allowed to leave the Dominion for the United States, whence it is feared they might manage to get over to Europe. Canada has more than three-quarters of a million Germans, and upwards of 75,000 Austrians. Many of these are reservists, and since Britain has been drawn into the struggle against Germany and Austria, they have given trouble at various points.

An attempt to wreck the Welland Canal was made the other day and yesterday a plot was discovered to wreck a trainload of Canadian volunteers bound for Quebec. In both cases Austrian construction gangs were suspected. On the Pacific coast there is a big German population, many of whom are not naturalized Canadians. They are being watched by an army of Dominion Secret Service men. All trains, government buildings and supply stores are carefully guarded.

Canadian troops leaving Canada will be active service on the Continent. It was first thought that they would be used to garrison English towns, but Col. Hughes has asked and received assurance from the British War Office that they will be sent to the Continent as a nucleus of the British force. The first Canadian contingent will sail from Quebec in about three weeks. There is a pos-

sibility that Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, will himself be in command. The division will be made up of the flower of the Canadian militia. A curious problem confronts the Government in connection with the transportation of men and munitions of war to Halifax to reinforce the garrison there, or to be sent abroad. Troops and supplies are to be sent chiefly by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which runs through a portion of Maine. If the United States Government enforces its neutrality to the letter Canadian troops and munitions of war cannot be sent through American territory.

The matter has been the subject of negotiation with Washington, but a definite decision has not been given by the United States authorities. If permission is refused, troops and supplies will have to be sent by the Intercolonial Railway, which will mean considerable inconvenience and delay.

In addition to sending men, horses and food supplies to Britain the Dominion



Col. Sam Hughes.

Canadian Minister of Militia, who is directing mobilization of the Dominion's troops.

Government has taken elaborate defence precautions. Troops have been rushed to Halifax and Glace Bay on the Atlantic and to Victoria and Esquimaux on the Pacific. Two submarines just completed in the naval yards of Seattle for Chile have been purchased and in a few days will be guarding the Pacific coast. The second class cruiser Rainbow, which carries a crew of 400 trained British blue-jackets and four six inch guns, supplies the strong fortifications at Esquimaux.

A call for naval volunteers has met with a magnificent response and this week will see the cruiser Niobe, now in dry dock at Halifax, patrolling the Atlantic coast. Realizing the necessity of keeping the St. Lawrence route open for the transport of foodstuffs and troops to Britain nothing has been left undone to put Halifax and Quebec in a position to ward off the strongest attack. Halifax has always been one of the most strongly fortified seaport cities on the Continent. The Government feels confident that to-day no ordinary war vessel could get by its narrow harbor entrance without courting sure destruction from its floating mines and its bristling fortifications on either side.

In addition to 1,000 regulars there are upwards of 10,000 men stationed at Halifax now and 20,000 more could be put there inside of twenty-four hours. There are two ways into the St. Lawrence. One is by the narrow Strait of Belle Isle, the other by the Cabot Strait, which is seventy miles wide. If ships of the enemy could elude British ships and make the entrance to the St. Lawrence

PRAYERS FOR PEACE APPOINTED  
TO BE SAID IN CHURCHES

Bishop Greer has appointed the following prayer for peace to be said in the Episcopal churches of New York:

"O God, Who hast made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and Who in Thy Holy Word hast taught us that One is our Father, even God, and that all we are brethren: We pray Thee in this dark hour of international strife that Thou wilt open the eyes of the people and those who in Thy Name are entrusted with the authority of governance, to see and understand their right and true relation to Thee, and through Thee to one another. Teach them by Thy Spirit that hatred and violence are not strength but weakness; that the true safeguarding of a nation is not to be found in weapons of war but in those eternal principles which make for righteousness and truth and brotherhood and peace. Give to those who shall suffer in the war which is raging now the consolations of Thy grace. Heal the sick; comfort the wounded; minister to the dying, and bind up the broken heart. Bring we pray Thee to a speedy end this international strife; and hasten the time when peace shall flourish out of the earth, and all shall dwell together in unity and love, and war shall be no more. We ask it in the Name of Our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen."

The following prayer for peace was said in the Roman Catholic churches yesterday:

"O God, whose will is sacred, whose counsel is righteous and whose works are just, grant to Thy servants, we beseech Thee, that peace which the world cannot give, that our hearts, being devoted to Thy commands and the fear of the enemy being removed, with Thy protection we may enjoy peace in our time. We ask this in the name of Christ Our Lord. Amen."

River much would still stand between a successful attack on Quebec or Montreal. For many miles below Quebec the narrow channel is a network of mines and on either side are hidden batteries. Quebec itself is a natural fortress. Many of the guns that bristle from its battlements are obsolete, but enough are there to make things uncomfortable and dangerous for the biggest warship.

While the British Government has gratefully accepted the Dominion's offer of troops, horses and supplies the War Office has not yet requested that a Canadian contingent be immediately embarked. The extent of Canada's participation in the European conflict will largely depend on the outcome in the North Sea. If Germany is driven from the sea, her fleet destroyed, Canadians will be rushed across the Atlantic to help swell a British army in Belgium and France. If, on the other hand, the Germans should triumph or the German fleet should elude the British and reach the open sea an attempt will undoubtedly be made to paralyze British shipping, and every Canadian soldier will be needed at home to defend the Dominion from attack. The great Ross rifle factory will work night and day turning out equipment.

## Political Differences Forgotten.

For the present every possible defence precaution is being taken. Parliament will meet this week. Political differences have for the moment been dropped. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party giving enthusiastic support to the imperial war policy of the Conservatives.

Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, a former commander in chief of the British army, is rendering valuable aid in the mobilization of troops. While the neutrals of Europe have been ruined during the last week, that of Canada has hardly been affected. Export business for the time being has ceased, but it is believed that this is likely to be renewed shortly. The agricultural and manufacturing industries stand to reap

very considerable advantages from the war. Already the price of wheat and flour has advanced, and the indications are that they will advance still further.

Retail prices throughout the country have shown an abnormal increase recently and the Government has taken measures to prevent any persons or corporations from reaping unreasonable benefits from a crisis. A Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into conditions, and where it is found that prices have been unjustly or unreasonably enhanced, conviction and punishment will follow promptly.

## AUSTRALIANS ARE LOYAL.

Premier Exhorts Them to Support the Mother Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 9.—The Premier has issued the following statement:

"We must sit tight now and see things through at whatever difficulty and whatever cost. We must be steadfast in our determination. Our resources are great, and British spirit is not dead, but living. We owe it to those who have gone before to preserve the great fabric of British freedom that we may hand it to our children. Our duty is quite clear. We must remember that we are Britons."

## BOMBAY OFFERS ASSISTANCE.

Prominent Citizens and Chiefs' Sons Want to Volunteer.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.—A meeting of the most influential citizens of this city has been called for the purpose of offering to the British Government every assistance in men and money. The sons of many native chiefs are begging for the "proud privilege of making a sacrifice for the empire."

FOOD PINCH SENDS  
GERMANY TO WARJ. F. Mills, Expert, Saw Press-  
ing Causes of Conflict Be-  
fore Hostilities Began.

## LIVING COSTLIEST THERE

Necessaries Go Up 80 Per Cent.  
in 12 Years; 15 Per Cent.  
in France.

The statement reiterated constantly in the newspapers that the real cause underlying the present European war is economic is nowhere better exemplified than in Germany. That conditions in the Kaiser's empire have been leading to the present conflict for nearly fifty years was brought out three months ago by J. F. Mills, a Scotch statistician who published the results of his investigations in the "Cooperative Wholesale Manual."

"After nearly half a century of profound peace and material progress," he wrote, "during which wealth has increased by leaps and bounds, Germany, the richest country on the Continent and the most powerful military State in the world, finds herself confronted with the vital and elementary question of food. Germany's present economic condition is a piercing satire on the twin cult of Mars and Mammon."

"While she builds battleships and dreams of empire the cost of living for workers soars higher than in any other country in Europe, save Hungary. From 1900 to 1912 the cost of living increased in the United Kingdom 15 per cent., in France 15 per cent. and in Germany 30 per cent."

Although two-thirds of German soil is arable land the country each year finds it necessary to spend \$1,154,460,000 in importing food. For its hundred millions of population the United States is producing this year \$60,000,000 bushels of wheat; Germany for her 70,000,000 produces only twenty and one-half millions. Germany's foreign trade each year amounts to about \$3,797,825,000 and she has only the Baltic seaboard to ship from and no foreign colonies of any size save those in Africa.

"Food shortage in Germany," said Mr. Mills, "is a burning social and political question, ranking with the burden of militarism and the cross infection of the three-class franchise system instituted in Prussia."

The increase in the cost of living in Germany has so far surpassed the average increase in wages as to cause a pinch to be universally felt throughout the minor salaried classes constituting the overwhelming bulk of the population.

"And the situation has been made all the more tragic by the fight being made against an open market by the landed interests. Corn growing landowners have put a ring around the food market, securing a monopoly to themselves and compelling consumers to pay tribute on all grain procured from outside."

The hopeful side of the German economic situation, however, is that the economic effect of war is first to cause a sudden rise in prices, but lastly and permanently to alter trade routes, develop new industries and force a much needed readjustment of intercourse between nations.

## IRISH CHEER FOR GERMANY.

Denounce Redmond and Welcome Invasion of Ireland.

John Redmond, leader of the Home Rule party in the British Parliament, was denounced as a traitor to Ireland and a German invasion of Ireland was welcomed in resolutions adopted by the First Regiment of New York Irish Volunteers before a cheering crowd of 5,000 Irish Nationalists in Celtic Park yesterday afternoon during the annual outing of the regiment.

Redmond's statement in Parliament that the Irish Nationalist Volunteers would hold Ireland against Germany without the aid of English troops was repudiated, and both the volunteers and the throng of civilian spectators cheered the expression of hope that the Kaiser would crush England and her allies.

The regiment, 500 strong, paraded about the field and stood at attention before the grand stand while Major T. J. Nolan proposed the resolution. The success of German arms was declared to mean freedom not only for Ireland but for Poland, Finland, India and Egypt, and the destruction of the British Empire.

## Girl of 13 Accuses Teamster.

Herman J. Rapp, a teamster of 1764 Third avenue, was arrested on a charge of assault yesterday afternoon made by Mary Regan, 13, living in the same apartment building. The child was found in the basement of the house with a handkerchief in her mouth. She was bound to a steam pipe.

If you care to follow the example of the discriminating—for Dinner or After-Theatre Supper—just a suggestion is sufficient.

## Churchills

"More than a Restaurant—A Broadway Institution."

With the devotees of dancing, Churchill's handsome and spacious Ballroom is especially popular—also with those who prefer, perhaps, not to dance; but to dine and view the exhibition dances rendered every evening in the Ballroom.

## Cabaret Unique. Dancing

Twenty Acts—Every Evening. Ballroom under supervision of Miss Sayce and Mr. Ohren.

Seven to One. Broadway at 49th Street

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LOANS REPAYED WITHIN  
TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

## THE WAR ILLUSTRATED

In  
THE  
SUNIn  
EVE-  
NING  
SUN

By special arrangement with the Illustrated London News THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN obtain the exclusive rights in America for the publication of all the war pictures made by the most brilliant staff of artists ever sent to the front in war. They include FREDERIC VILLIERS, H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT, JULIUS MENDES PRICE.

These pictures will be reproduced in THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN as quickly as possible and will tell the whole story of the dreadful drama.

THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN have a large and well equipped staff of correspondents in the field and SUN readers will get the fullest news of the war from both land and sea.

## FREDERIC VILLIERS.

Mr. Villiers, famous war artist and correspondent, friend of royalty and the first man to use the cinematograph camera or the bicycle in any campaign, is the foremost of the trio of famous war artists and correspondents at the front for the Illustrated London News, "The Sun" and "The Evening Sun." He has been under fire in many historic battles, having been a war correspondent in Serbia in 1876, with the Russians in Turkey, 1877. He was with Lord Beresford on the Condo, El Magia, Tel-el-Kebir, 1882, and was invited by the Czar Alexander III. to his coronation in Moscow, 1883. He was the only war artist present at the siege of Port Arthur.

## JULIUS MENDES PRICE, F. R. G. S.

Julius Mendes Price, author, artist, war correspondent and traveller, who is now at the front as the special war artist and correspondent of the Illustrated London News, "The Sun" and "The Evening Sun," has seen service in many parts of the world. In order to gain first news during the Bechuanaland campaign in South Africa in 1884-85 he enlisted as a trooper in Methuen's Horse and served with the regiment until it was disbanded. He was with the Greek army during the Greco-Turkish War and accompanied the Russian army in Manchuria. He has been with many expeditions and has travelled through almost every land in the world.

## H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT.

The third of the famous trio of war artists and correspondents at the front of the great conflict for the Illustrated London News, "The Sun" and "The Evening Sun," is a seasoned veteran of many campaigns. His thorough knowledge of naval affairs has been gained from his experience in the Royal Navy, in which he served a number of years. He represented the Illustrated London News at the front at Ashanti, Sudan, Benin, Greece and during the Spanish-American war.